



The Montreal Herald

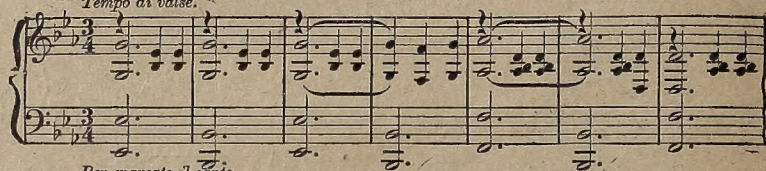
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The Fortune Teller.

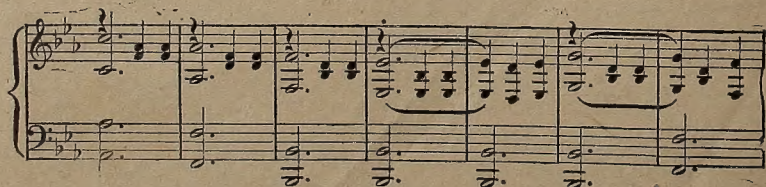
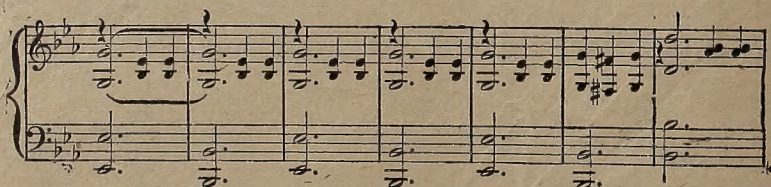
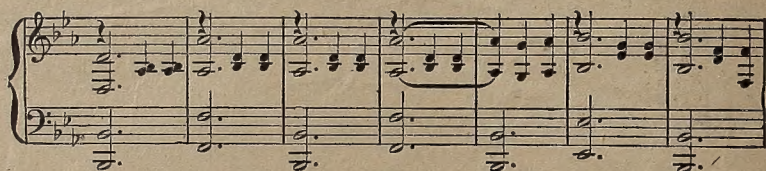
Waltz.

By Edythe Wilson.

Tempo di valse.



Ben marcato il canto.

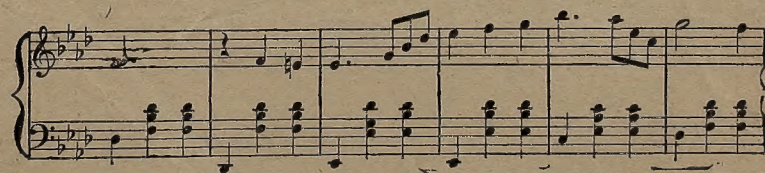
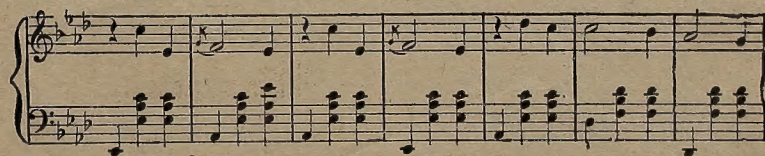
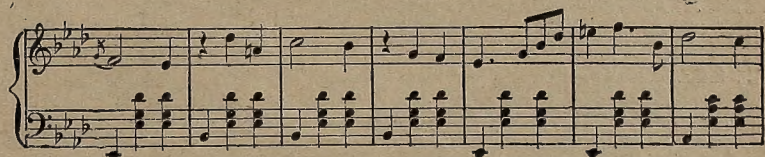
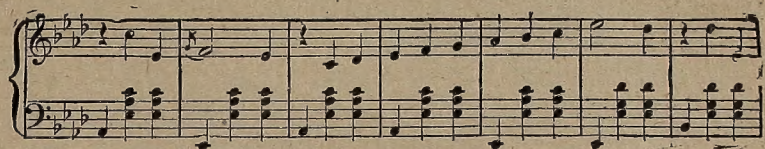


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Cut Out Along This Line

ald's Music Portfolio.

No. 31



THE FORTUNE TELLER.

The H

Great care is taken in
be relied on as absolute
ing prices. Readers
improvement of the rep
to make this page the
Market Place, Herald.

FEATURES OF THE
Cheese—Easier; price lower.
Butter—Steady.
Live Hogs—Firm.
Potatoes—Easy; price

The frog should be full, have a good wedge shape, be firm, but elastic. It acts as a rubber pad to diminish the bad effects of concussion. It may become the seat of thrush or canker; the former is easily recognized by the foul odor and moist discharge. Canker produces a dry condition, but complete destruction. When the frog is lost by either thrush or canker, it will require from six to eight months to be replaced by new growth.

Silage for Stock.

Experiments have shown that there is no great difference in cost of growing silage and growing roots. It has also been shown that roots are fully as good if not better than silage for milk production. If you think you cannot afford to put up a silo or if the herd is too small to justify the expense, by all means grow a patch of roots for cow feed next winter. Grow them in the garden if there is room for no other place on the farm. A few carrots for the horses and mangoes, turnips or carrots for the cows, should be grown on every farm. They are just as necessary for the barn bill of fare as potatoes are for the house menu.

Poultry Notes.

Don't give the little chicks anything to eat except grit and pure water until they are about three days old and they will not die or have bowel trouble, but will be the healthiest chicks you have ever raised.

Don't sell the eggs from those stolen nests, but boil them hard and use the clear ones for the little chicks. They should be chopped fine with shells on, and fed once a day in connection with other feeds.

It is practically useless to try to raise little chicks in an enclosure unless they are given very close attention. To do well they must have a good grass run and free range, and there is no good reason why they cannot have these on almost any farm.

Brood coops should not be placed too close together or the chicks will be apt to mix up and all go to the hen that calls her chicks best and after the chicks are weaned there is a great deal of danger of the chicks all crowding into one coop if the coops are too close together, and many of them being smothered to death. Spread them out and give them plenty of room and it will benefit them in many ways.

Mistakes in Spraying

Professor Orr, in an instructive address on the spraying of fruit trees, points out a number of mistakes commonly made. The address is, in part, as follows:

If not familiar with the characteristics of the insects causing the trouble, we should first find out if it is a biting or a sucking insect. If it is a biting or a predatory insect, then the Parle green is the proper remedy. If it is a sucking or a masticatory insect, then we must use coal oil emulsion, whale oil soap, or something which kills by contact. The vital point is to ascertain how the insect feeds. I once explained this difference to a youngster, and to satisfy myself that he understood, I asked him if his mother was a masticatory or sucking. He replied that she was masticatory, but that it used to be sucking. He understood.

It is a mistake to use any but pure chemicals. Paris green is sometimes adulterated. This can be easily determined by dissolving a small quantity in ordinary household ammonia. The liquid will turn a bright blue, and any sediment that will not dissolve is adulterant. There are different grades of copper sulphate, and lime varies greatly in quality. It is a mistake to use any but the best.

destroy the slugs, and if a little white hellebore powder or pyrethrum powder is added to the solution the destruction of the insects is surer. Dry powder of hellebore or pyrethrum puffed on to the wetted leaves will also destroy the pest. I have killed it by fresh air-slaked lime dusted over and under the bushes by hand.

[illegible]

The Ontario Department of Agriculture and Department of Education are said to be arranging for the establishment of primary courses in agriculture in some of the colleges of the province, to afford preparatory training for students intending to enter the agricultural college. The basis of Canada's prosperity and happiness must be agriculture. No great industry can ever succeed without education; the blind following of precedent is past and the worship of yesterday and the things of yesterday has given place to the conviction that there are better ways and the desire for knowledge.

If washing your table tumblers with cold water dip your fingers in the salt and see the result of it.

When rinsing your mouth after cleaning teeth, put a little salt in the water. It will harden your gums and so prevent them from bleeding.

A little salt in your starch will prevent the starch from blowing out of your clothes on windy days and will prevent the starch from freezing on cold days.

If sprinkling your carpet with salt before sweeping, it not only gives it a bright color, but also prevents moths from getting into it.

Always wash the inside of your clothespress with salt water. It keeps the moths out of the clothes.

Put a dash of salt into everything where condensed milk is used. It makes it taste more like fresh milk.

Salt will curdle new milk. In preparing porridge, gravies, etc., the salt should not be added until the dish is prepared.

To prevent rust on flat irons, bees-wax and salt will make your rusty flat irons as smooth and clean as glass. Tie a lump of wax in a rag and keep it for that purpose. When the irons are hot rub them first with the wax rag, then scour with a paper or cloth sprinkled with salt.

Salt should be eaten with nuts to aid digestion.

Salt will remove the stain from silver caused by eggs when applied dry with a soft cloth.

The supply of food and water in the pastures being abundant, they will be quite comfortable as far as the supply of food and water is concerned. For some other comforts to be attended to, namely, protection from cold winds, rain and the scorching rays of the sun. There is nothing to be done better than to let them clump of trees or, in the event of treeless pastures, to a shed of some kind where they can take refuge at will. And are they their flocks fulfilled? I would say "no." In this country, unless they are carefully disposed or thoroughly sprayed, the sheep will be infested with ticks and other skin-biting kinds. The cows and hogs are often infested with lice, and horses, cattle, sheep and hogs will be pestered with flies of various kinds. They cannot expect them to do their best.

Bore several two and a half or three inch holes in a log and smear their edges with tar. Put the salt for the sheep in these holes and when the sheep tries to reach the salt they will get their nostrils smeared with tar. This will prevent the gad-flies from depositing their eggs in the nostrils and the troublesome grub in the head will be avoided.

Let us, then, as never before, dip and spray our stock as necessary, so as to rid them of these troublesome pests. It will mean a heavier hog; better sheep and lambs, and a fuller milk-pail, all of which tend to swell our resources and place us in the envied position of independence.

Ventilation in Stables.

Most farmers who have built new stables in the last few years thought chiefly about getting them warm and convenient. The necessity for an even, abundant supply of fresh air was too often forgotten. But carelessness regarding such a thing as ventilation is frequently results in tuberculous animals. Cows will give more milk, will continue healthy and be able to give milk longer, and all animals will give larger returns for their feed either in flesh or in work, during the winter, if they are given an even, abundant supply of fresh air, than if the temperature is fifty degrees, than if they live in foul, close stables at a temperature of sixty degrees.

No Foot; No Horse."

A recent bulletin issued by the Indiana Experimental Farm, gives some useful instructions for examining a horse's foot for soundness.

This is a very important part to examine. There is an old saying, "no foot, no horse." This member is formed by a certain number of internal parts, as well as the hardened envelope known as the hoof, which corresponds to the nail on the third finger or toe of man. The hoof is composed of a hardened sole and frog, which should be thick, hard and tough. The wall is that portion of the hoof which is seen when the foot is at rest upon the

A feature of the situation is the announcement of a Liverpool quotation for white and colored beetroot shilling. White is now at 55s 6d and colored at 56s 6d, a week's price of 57s 8d.

At the country board much easier, being from 10 to 15 pounds lower than the city. On Saturday the ruling for the general range being 11 7-16c; with 11 3/4c paid for No. 1.

The receipts of coffee were 22,926 boxes. The week were 107,363 boxes for the previous boxes for the corresponding last year.

There appears to be a change in the condition of the market, though some easier feeling is noticed. At the country board prices were fairly well. Cowansville 22½¢ to 23¢ salted, with fresh selling at which was also the rate.

Locally business is quiet and the market features of interest. State that there is an market and sales of creamery were reported at 22 1/4c. Quotations are salted.

Receipts of butter this week were 4,370 packages. Receipts were 31,065 packages for the previous week, 41,328 packages for the week of last year.

The receipts of eggs were 1,667 cases. The price was under a fair demand for a week at 21c for select.

The receipts of che
were 10,994 boxes. T
tinues very quiet with
tone. Dealers are qu
11½c and Western at 1
with colored selling at

The receipts of but were 2,813 packages. Interest in the situation salted is now selling than saltless. This is previous good demand which caused such a that stocks have accumulated getting saltless at 22 3-4c. In the local good quality salted made this morning. Dairy butter of good scarce and is in good selling at 18c. There Manitoba dairy on which there are no bu

The receipts of eggs were \$35 cases. The crop was a little, but smaller and the market, the supply being the demand. Prices are being quoted at 20c.